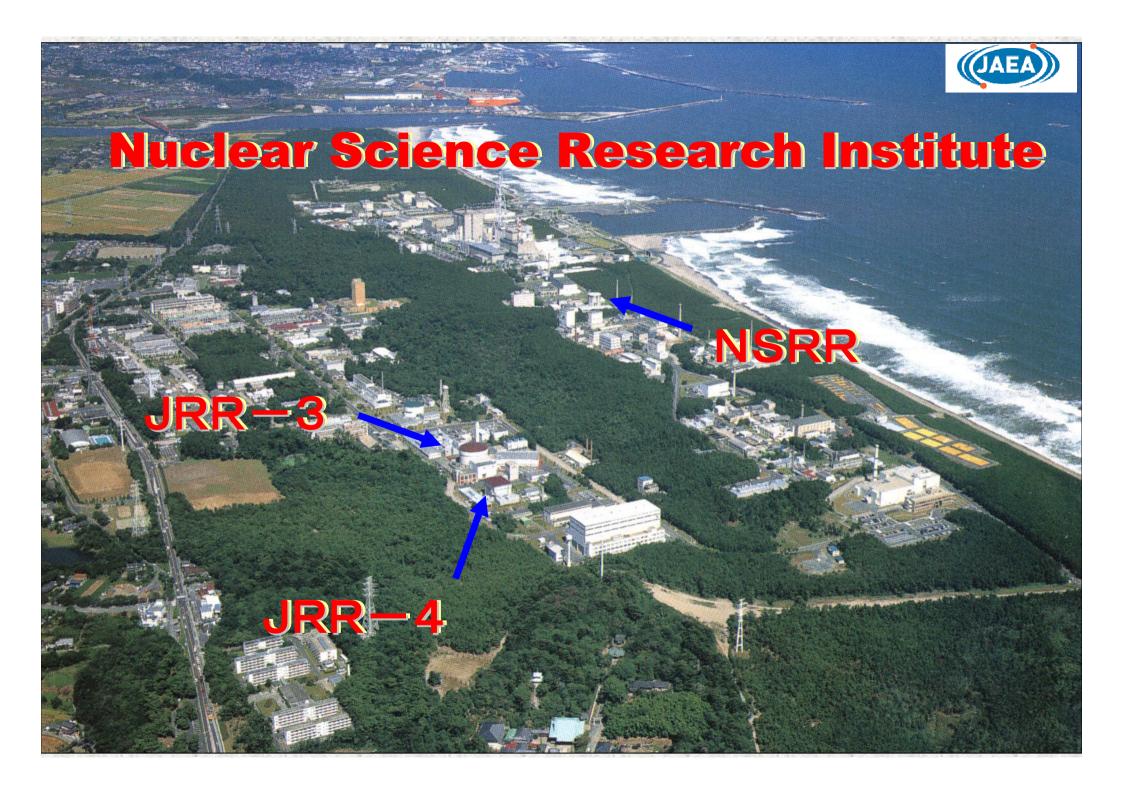


Irradiation Facilities of JRR-3, JRR-4 and NSRR

2nd International Symposium on Material Test Reactors September 28 – October 1, 2009

H. Takahashi, H. Murao, T. Kishi, A. Shoji and S. Wada Department of Research Reactor and Tandem Accelerator Japan Atomic Energy Agency









Neutron Beam Experiments

- Neutron scattering experiment
- Neutron radiography
- Prompt g-ray analysis

Fuel and Material Irradiation

Production of RI

Utilization of Research Reactors

Neutron Transmutation Doping of Silicon

Medical Irradiation Nuclear Fuel safety research

Others

- O Training course for reactor engineers
- Reactor engineering study
- Shielding experiment

Outline of JRR-3



First Critical :12_{th} September, 1962

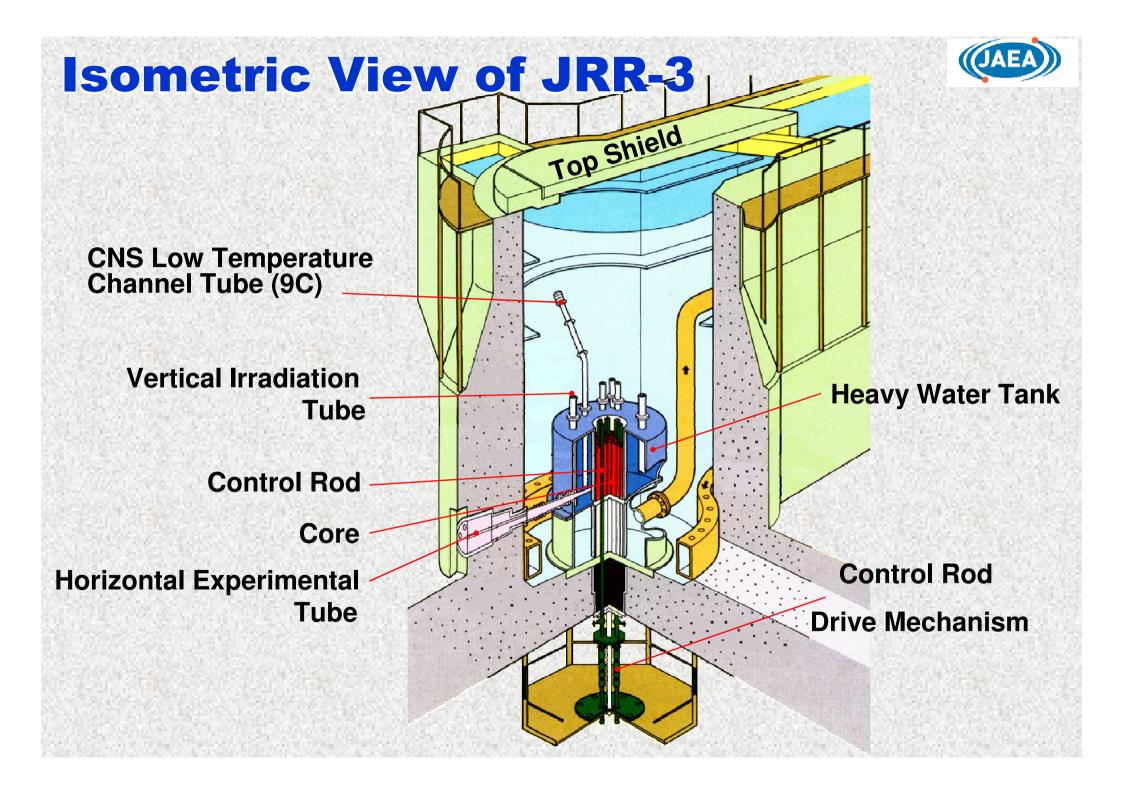
22_{nd} March, 1990(Upgraded)

- Purpose :Beam experiments, Irradiation tests, RI production,
 Activation analysis, Silicon semiconductor
- Type :Light water moderated and cooled, pool type reactor with low-enriched uranium
- Max. Thermal Power: 20MW
- Max. Thermal Neutron Flux:
 Approx. 3×10¹⁸m⁻²s⁻¹
- Operation Mode:

Cycle Operation, 26 days/Cy 6~7cycle Operation/year

American Nuclear Society
Nuclear Historic Landmark Award
August 2007



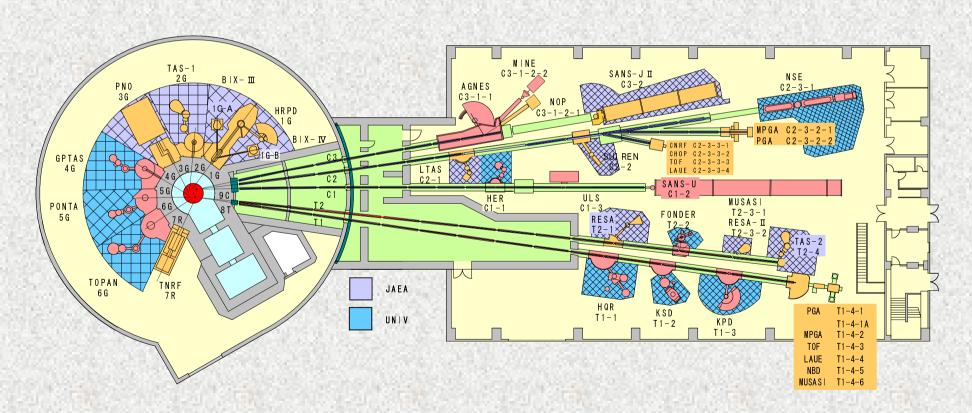




Layout of neutron beam experimental instruments at JRR-3

Reactor Building

Experimental Building

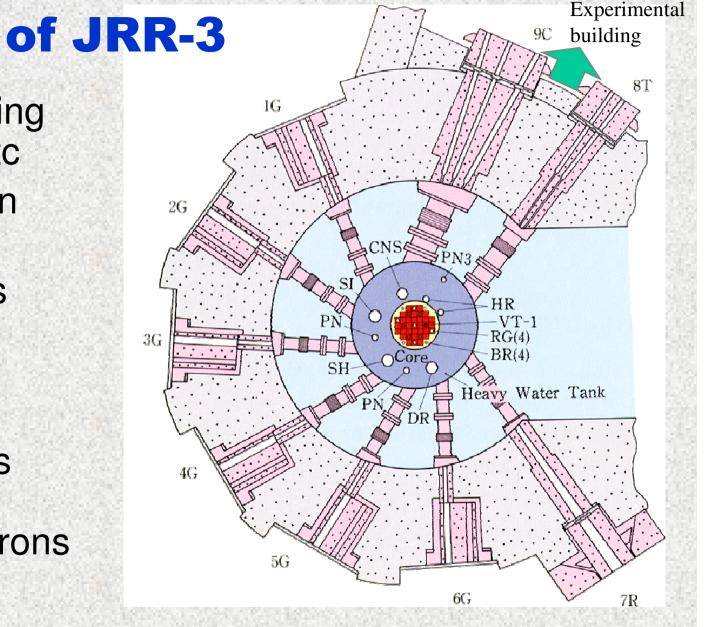


Beam Experimental Facilities

(JAEA)

 1G – 6G : For neutron scattering experiments, etc

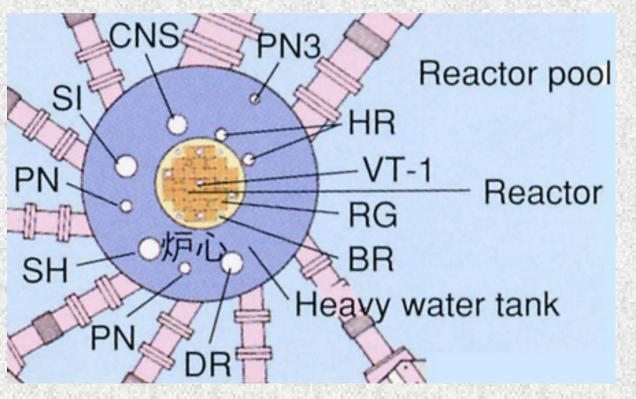
- 7R : For neutron radiography
- 8T : For various experiments by using thermal neutrons
- 9C : For various experiments by using cold neutrons



(JAEA)

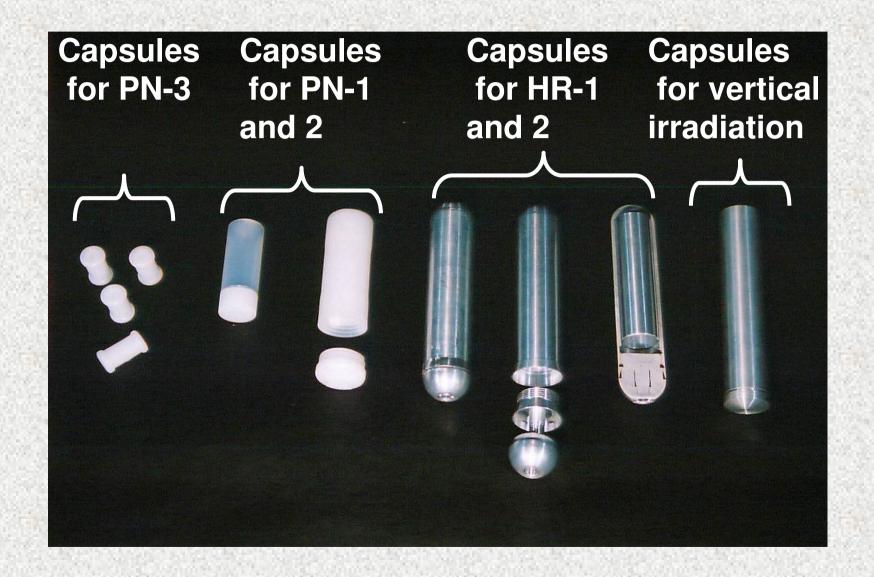
Irradiation Utilization Facilities of JRR-3

- Irradiation facilities
 - Hydraulic rabbit (HR)
 - Pneumatic rabbit (PN)
 - Activation analysis(PN3)
 - Uniform (SI)
 - Rotating (DR)
 - Capsule(RG,BR,VT-1, SH)





JRR-3 irradiation capsules



Temperature control capsule for Material Irradiation Tests at JRR-3



Gas exhaust pipe(SUS304)

Test peace(A533B-1)

Heater (SUS)

The material of the pressure vessel of the light water power reactor

Inner pipe(SUS316)

Fluence monitor (AL-Co, Fe)

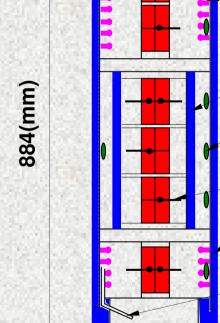
Thermocouple (SUS316)

Outer pipe(SUS316)

Gas aeration pipe(SUS304)

Temperature control

- Gap control
- Heater control
- Mixture gas control (²N and He)





Production of silicon semiconductors at JRR-3

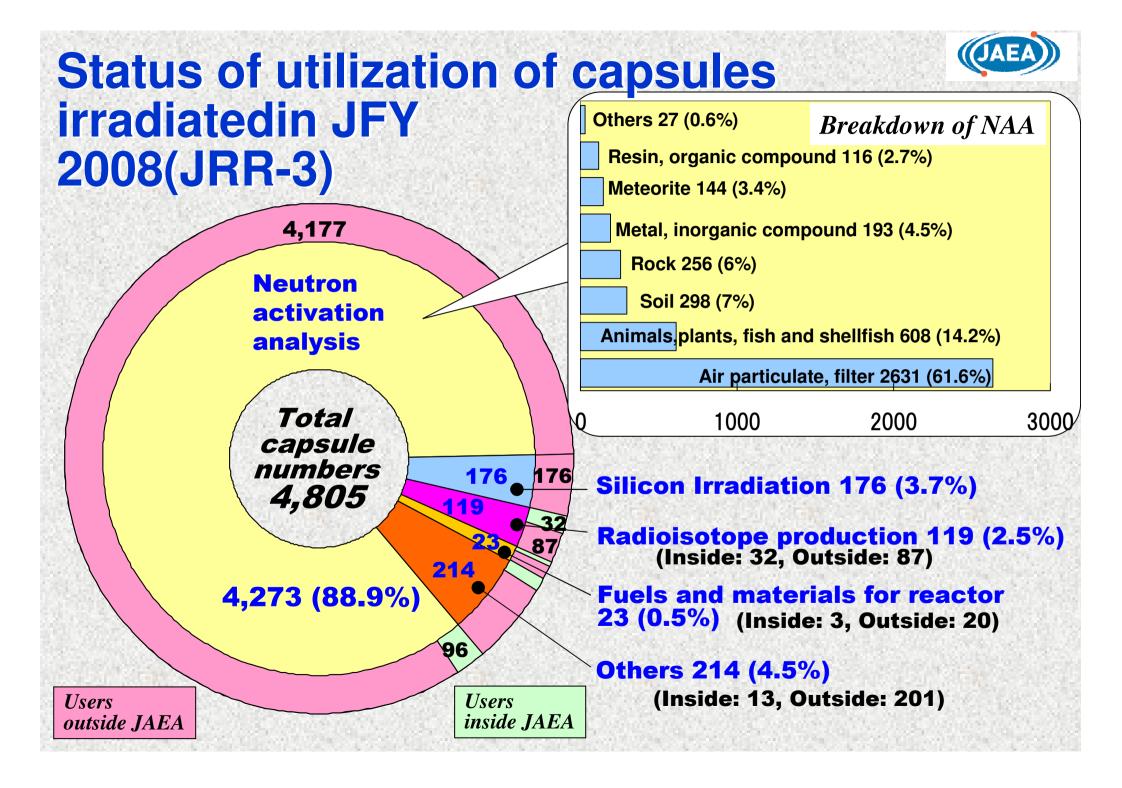




Maximum irradiation size : 6 inch. diameter

Manufacturing capacity: About 3.5 ton/year

JRR-3 Silicon irradiation device





Outline of JRR-4

First Critical: 28_{th} January, 1965

14_{nd} July, 1998 (Low Enriched)

Purpose : Medical Irradiation (BNCT), RI production,

Activation analysis, Education and Training

Type: Light water moderated and cooled,

swimming pool type reactor

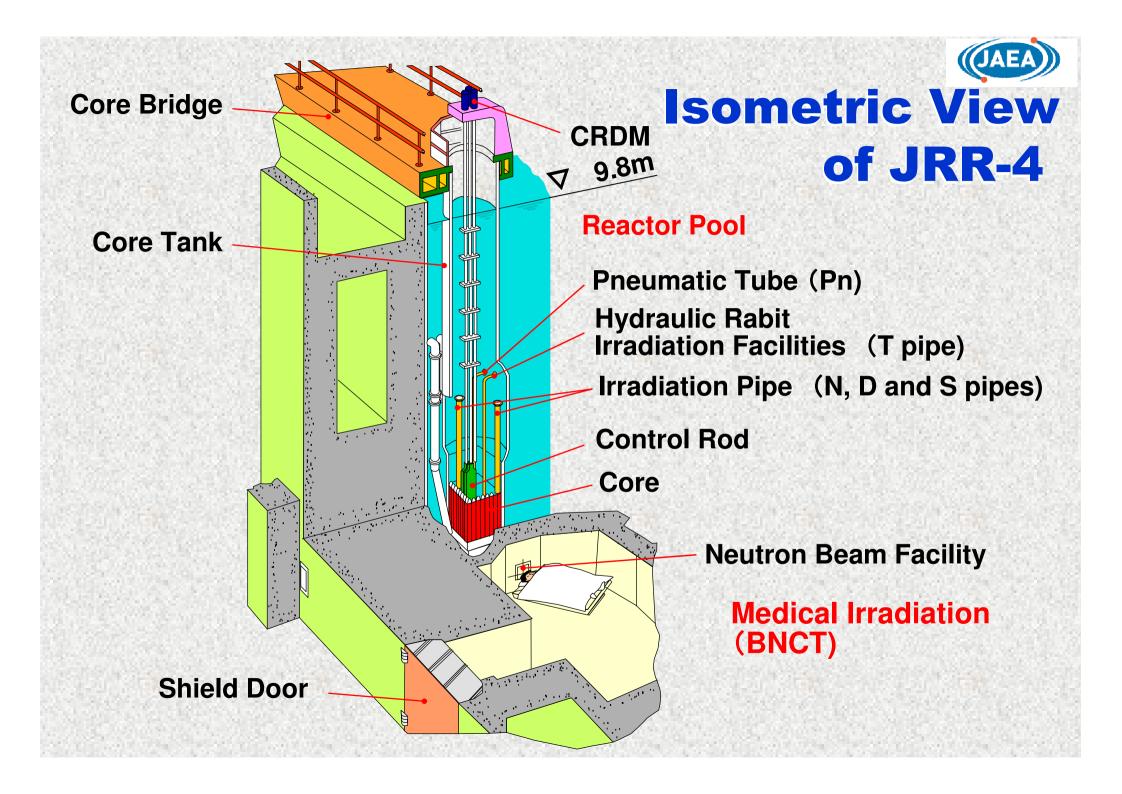
Max. Thermal Power: 3.5MW

Max. Thermal Neutron Flux: approx. $7 \times 10^{17} \text{m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

Operation Mode:

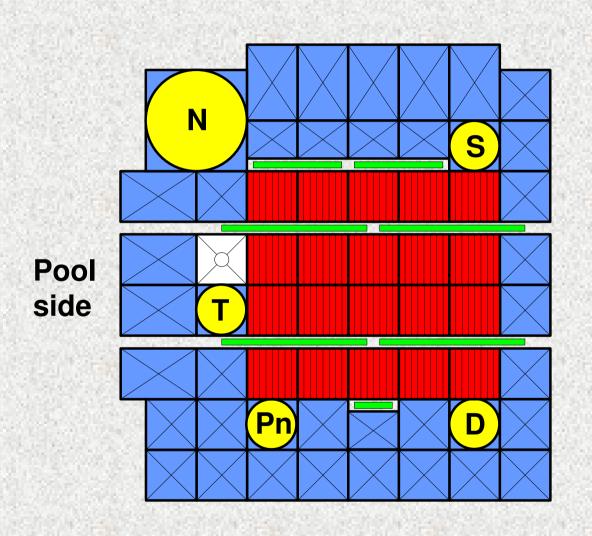
Daily Operation, 6hrs/Day







Reactor core of JRR-4



- Fuel elements
- Control rods
- Reflector elements
- Neutron source
- Irradiation tubes

D: D Pipe

T: T Pipe

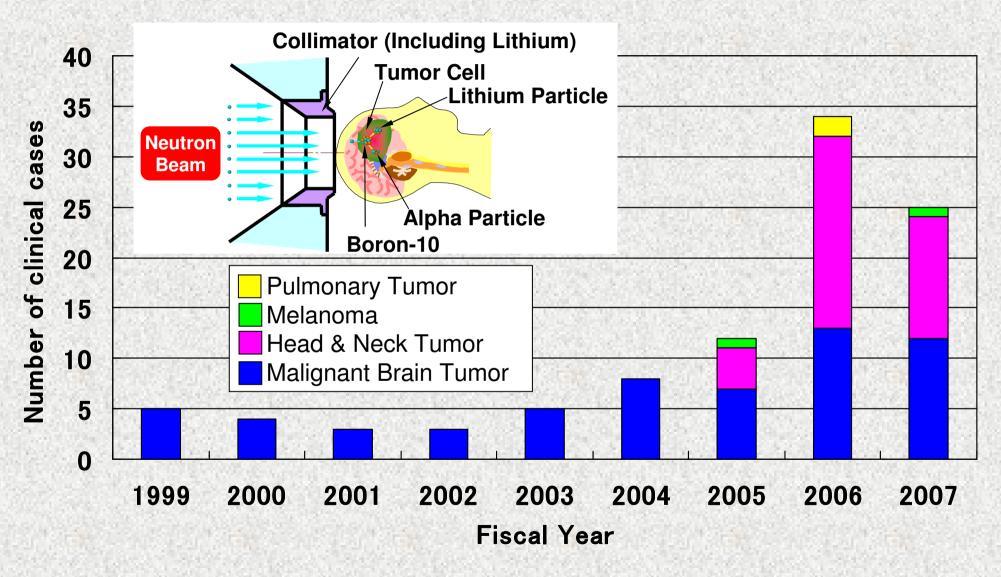
N: N Pipe

Pn: Pneumatic tube

S: S Pipe



Changes in number of clinical cases of BNCT at JRR-4





Outline of NSRR

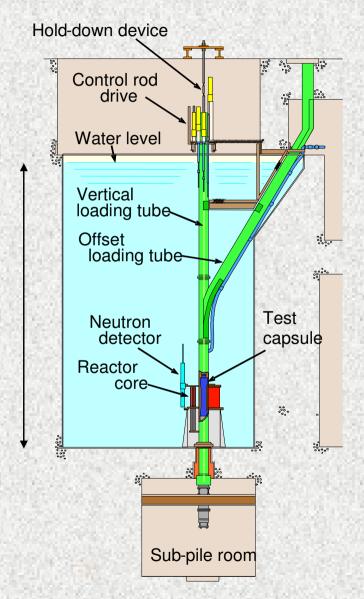
• First Critical : June, 1975

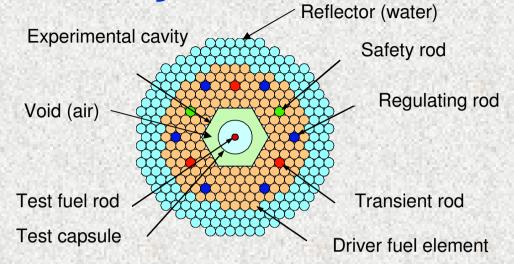
Max. Reactor Power : 23GW(Pulse operation)



NSRR facility







Core horizontal cross section

Reactor core

Effective height: ~38 cm Equivalent diameter: ~60 cm

Moderator: ZrH_{1.6}, H₂O

Driver fuel rod

Fuel materials: U-ZrH_{1.6}

Enrichment: 20%

Cladding: SUS 304

Dimensions: 3.75cmD x 60cmL

Number of rods: 157

Vertical Cross section of the NSRR

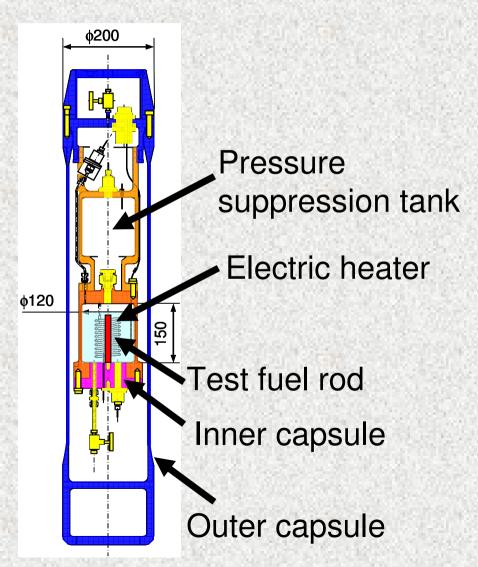


NSRR Experiment

- Fresh fuel experiments
 (1975~)
- Irradiated fuel experiments (1989~)
- High burnup fuel/ MOX fuel experiments (2002~)



High burnup fuel/ MOX fuel experiments (2002~)



High temperature capsule

Test fuel

- -**UO**₂
- -MOX

Test condition

- ·temperature:286°C
- ·pressure:7.12Mpa





JRR-3 was utilized capsule irradiation of 4,805 samples, for neutron activation analyses, neutron transmutation doping of silicon, etc in JFY 2008.

Boron neutron capture therapy was carried out 25 times using JRR-4 in JFY 2007. The trouble of reflector occurred in December 2007. At present, the reactor has been stopped to replace the reflector.

A new capsule of NSRR which achieves high temperature condition was developed successfully.

